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FUSARIUM OXYDENDRI E. & E.

On *Oxydendron arboreum*, Nuttallburg, West Va., March, 1896. (L. W. Nuttall, no. 827.)

Sporodochia tuberculiform, about 1 mm. diam., slate-color, subcartilaginous, truncate or concave above, erumpent through, and closely surrounded by the ruptured epidermis; hyphae branched, hyaline, nucleolate (olivaceous in the mass); conidia arcuate, nucleate, continuous (as far as seen), $40-60 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$.

Allied to *F. Schweinitzii* Ell. & Hark, but that has conidia oblong, obtuse, $20-30 \times 6 \mu$.

Notes on Plants of New Mexico.

BY A. A. HELLER.

Nine weeks of the season of 1897, or from May 10th to July 17th, were spent in northern New Mexico by Mrs. Heller and myself. We were located at Santa Fe, the bulk of the collecting being done in the vicinity of that town. In all, some two hundred and forty numbers were collected, among them a dozen or more new species, and many rare ones. Among the latter are a large number of authentic specimens of the types of Fendler's plants. Part of the collection has already been distributed, the new species bearing on their labels the names under which they will be described as soon as a full report can be published. The following notes are preliminary to this intended report:

EDWINIA nom. nov.

[JAMESIA T. & G. Fl. N. Am. 1: 593. 1840. Not Raf. 1832.]

It appears that the name given to this beautiful shrub is not tenable on account of the older *Jamesia* of Rafinesque. That the name of Edwin P. James, who did much to advance the interests of botany during the first half of the century, should be altogether dropped, does not seem fair, and with this idea in view, I assign to the genus the name *Edwinia*.

EDWINIA AMERICANA (T. & G.).

Jamesia Americana T. & G. Fl. N. Am. 1: 593. 1840.

The specimen upon which the genus was founded was imper-

fect and scanty, and the exact locality from which it was obtained is not known, but it is supposed to have come from "along the Platte or the Canadian River." Fendler re-discovered it on the "banks of Santa Fe Creek, near the water, where the stream is walled in on both sides by high rocks." It is plentiful along Santa Fe Creek in favorable situations, usually growing on rocks or on talus. No. 3710.

EDWINIA WRIGHTII (Engelm. & Gray).

Fendlera rupicola var. *Wrightii* Engelm. & Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 77. pl. 5. f. 2. 1852.

The two plants figured in the plate referred to above, undoubtedly belong to different species. Our plant, no. 3513, was collected in flower at Embudo, Taos County, on the rocky banks of the Rio Grande river, on the 10th of May. It is an erect bush, four or five feet high; covered in the flowering season with an abundance of large, pink tinged flowers. The original is Wright's 228a, found in "crevices of rocks on the San Pedro river," Texas.

OXYPOLIS FENDLERI (A. Gray).

Archemora Fendleri A. Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. (II) 2: 56. 1849.

The original of this species is Fendler's no. 272, collected on "margins of Santa Fe Creek, in fertile soil." Our no. 3801 was obtained in similar situations, always growing on the very edge of the stream, or in wet, marshy places. It was first noticed at a point eight miles east of Santa Fe, and is scattered at intervals along the upper part of the stream, which rises in the mountains some twenty miles from the town.

PHLOX STANSBURYI (Torr.).

Phlox speciosa var. *Stansburyi* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. 145. 1859.

This species differs in a number of particulars from *Phlox longifolia*, to which it was referred by Gray, as a variety. Its geographical range is also different, as it belongs to the southwest, while *longifolia* is a northern plant. Collected on the plateau west of the Rio Grande river, at Barranca, Taos County, no. 3589. The original localities are "gravelly hills near the Organ mountains,

New Mexico ; Bigelow," and "San Luis Mountain; Capt. E. K. Smith."

CONANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS (A. Gray).

Nama dichotoma var. *angustifolia* A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 284. 1870.

This abundantly distinct species does not in the least resemble the South American plant to which it has been referred as a variety. The original was collected by Fendler somewhere near Santa Fe, no. 644, but the exact locality is not given. Our specimens, no. 3846, were collected in a meadow nine miles east of Santa Fe. The meadow in which it was growing had evidently been under cultivation a year or two ago.

CONANTHUS HISPIDUS (A. Gray).

Nama hispida A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 5: 339. 1861.

A species found only in sandy places west and north of Santa Fe, at about 6,000 feet elevation, no. 3737.

Senecio compactus (A. Gray,) Rydberg, Mem. Torr. Club, 5: 342. 1894.

Senecio aureus var. *compactus* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. 1: Pt. 2, 391. 1878.

Recent writers have shown that *S. aureus* is a plant which belongs to the eastern part of the United States, and even if it were found so far west as the Rocky Mountains, the plant under consideration should not be referred to it. *S. compactus* is a much smaller, stouter plant, with thick leaves, of an entirely different shape. Specimens referable to it, were collected near Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 8th, no. 3508.

SENECIO MICRODONTUS (A. Gray).

Senecio Toluccanus var. *microdontus* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. 1: Pt. 2, 388. 1878.

Apparently distinct from the coarsely dentate leaved Mexican species of DeCandolle. The obovate spatulate leaves are minutely serrate or entire in our specimens, no. 3648, collected in a meadow along Santa Fe creek, nine miles east of Santa Fe. Fendler's 437, collected at the same place, was referred to *S. exaltatus* by Gray.

TARAXACUM LIVIDUM (Waldst. & Kit.).

Leontodon lividus Waldst. & Kit. Pl. Rar. Hung. 2: 120. 1805.*Taraxacum palustre* var. *latifolium* A. Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. (II) 2: 115. 1849.

A large flowered, broad and almost entire leaved plant which is certainly specifically distinct from the common Dandelion, if indeed it be the same as the European plant. No. 3642, collected along Santa Fe creek, nine miles east of Santa Fe, and also on the Pecos river. Fendler collected it on the "banks of Santa Fe creek."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
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Some Cryptogams found in the Air.

BY SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.

The writer has been studying the yeasts and moulds found as contaminations upon the bacterial plates in the laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

These organisms have been isolated and studied in pure cultures upon Petri dishes and a list of the forms thus far found is here given. The study here recorded extends over a period of three months, January, February and March, 1897:

SACCHAROMYCETES.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen. Rare.*S. albicans* Robin. Rare.*S. glutinis* Fres. Common.*S. niger* Marp. Rare.

MUCORINI.

Mucor racemosus Fres. Abundant.*M. circinelloides* Van Tiegh. Rare.*M. spinosus* Van Tiegh. Rare.*Circinella spinosa* Van Tiegh. Rare.*Rhizopus nigricans* Ehren. Not rare.